

CALLS HER NOVELS NAUGHTY

A Baltimore Librarian Excludes Southworth's Books.

PASSED MUSTER FIFTY YEARS

The Novelists of a Half a Century Ago Expelled from the Enoch Pratt Libraries—Compared With Bertha M. Clay and the Dora Thorne School.

It is the highest ambition of a great many authors to get their writings barred from the mails or excluded from public libraries. In this country that sort of thing makes a writer fashionable. Whether by intention or design, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the aged novelist of Georgetown, has succeeded in having her works barred from the Enoch Pratt libraries of Baltimore, although her success in this capacity does not arrive until her works have been before the public for nearly half a century. It would, of course, be unkind to say that Mrs. Southworth has condescended to having her books excluded from the library in order to increase her sales and royalties, but the fact remains that her sales and royalties will undoubtedly be increased thereby. The librarian of the Baltimore library did not realize that he was conferring a great financial favor upon Mrs. Southworth, as even Laura Jean Libbey once was with nursery maids and boarding-school maids.

Mrs. Southworth's novels are, however, of a much higher literary standard than the novels of the tack kitchen and boarding-house. In fact, Mrs. Southworth's novels have obtained for her a place in literature that corresponds somewhat to that held by Jane Austen, one of the earliest of the English novelists, and who was really the founder of the romantic school of adventures of heroines and their persecutions by designing villains. Mrs. Southworth's novels are not so good as Jane Austen's, but they are not so bad as the novels of the tack kitchen and boarding-house. Mrs. Southworth's novels are not so good as Jane Austen's, but they are not so bad as the novels of the tack kitchen and boarding-house.

Mrs. Southworth, who lives in a picturesque cottage overlooking the Potomac near the Aqueduct bridge, could not seem yesterday by a Times reporter, as she was indisposed. Her son, Dr. Southworth, however, undertook to defend his mother's name from the charge of having written immoral books. He claims that there is nothing in all her novels of fiction which has been read by countless thousands in the past fifty years, to provide comment or criticism of the kind that has been heaped upon it by the librarian of the Enoch Pratt libraries.

"My mother is so sure of the hold she has upon the hearts of the thousands of American people who have read her works during the past fifty years," he said, "that she is not in the least concerned as to what libraries exclude her books. Her readers are her judges. No one who has ever read her works would dare say over her own name that they were immoral. I swear that all of them are of a high moral tone, and, although they do excite the passions of the young, the passions are entirely natural, to noble efforts and laudable ambitions."

Mrs. Southworth, in her semi-century of novel writing, has written over seventy novels. As early as 1822, an edition of her works of fiction was published, including over thirty-five novels. Since then she has written as many more. Her writing was a rule, possessing strong dramatic power, but she is highly credited. Mrs. Southworth is now well on in years, but at times writes a little, and is at present understood to be engaged on another new novel which is shortly to be published.

In the same class with Mrs. Southworth when the edict of expurgation went forth from the Baltimore library was Bertha M. Clay and other writers of fiction as well known. Perhaps the cruelest blow of all inflicted upon Mrs. Southworth was to have her in literary sense with Bertha M. Clay, who has long been looked upon as second only to Laura Jean Libbey in the matter of turning out sensational reading matter. Bertha M. Clay's greatest effort was a novel called "The Two Faces of the Moon," which was published in 1870. It was a novel of the lower classes, who almost live upon their emotions.

Although some of Mrs. Southworth's were published in similar publications, they were, as a rule, much more elevated in tone, and more deserving of the epithet of true literature. The Times, which has enjoyed by the masses long after the author has passed away. In that respect, Mrs. Southworth has a distinct advantage over Bertha M. Clay, whose popularity of several years ago has already passed. In fact, it is said that Mrs. Southworth's novels, or some of them, will be of great historical value in the future, because she depicts with a true pen and a vivid imagination, but none the less truly, she lives in the South before the war. The life and manners are said to be among the best ever written on that subject, but, excepting even "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

As for Bertha M. Clay, placed in the same category with Mrs. Southworth, her exalted popularity depends only upon the vivid imaginations and fleeting phantasies of those lovers of polite fiction where virtue always triumphs in the end, and where everything is sacrificed for the sake of a dramatic climax absolutely unheard of. Such people will no doubt like Bertha M. Clay, and her books will doubtless sell to a certain extent, but it was not until this Baltimore librarian to classify Mrs. Southworth with Bertha M. Clay.

"Nearest and Dearest," "A Noble Lord," "The Prince of Darkness," "Revelation," "Self-Defense," "Three Beauties," "Tried of Her Life," "Two Sisters," "Unknown," "The Unlucky Wife," "Victor's Triumph," "Vivia," "The Widow's Son," "The Wife's Victory." In addition to these works, which from their titles suggest the field they enter, and as well a ground for objection, the following books of short stories by Mrs. Southworth, written in collaboration with F. H. Baden, have been withdrawn: "The Artist's Love," etc.; "A Christmas Guest," "The Fatal Secret," "A Phantom Wedding," and "The Specter Lover."

THE HOLY SEE INTERVENES.

An Alleged Papal Objection to Trinity College.

Mr. Schroeder has been doing things again. When he is not firing archbishops, wrecking universities or shaking the papal throne, he is resting, all of which is true if the newspaper accounts of his doings are to be believed.

The last thing placed to his credit is a desire to prevent the building of Trinity College for women, under the auspices of the Sisters of Notre Dame, this city.

The reports are that protests have been made to the papal delegate, Mr. Martini, against the building of the second college without the sanction of the Holy See. Another reason is assigned—that is to say, the general objection on the part of the German element to the higher education of women.

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

It is interesting to note in such an emergency a considerable portion of the British press and politicians are engaged in vilifying the government and putting the gentle Afridi on the back. Some of these criticisms are perfectly justified by the facts. It is evident that the British government is to be told by an influential newspaper at this particular juncture that "Two large sections of the British officials in India are looking upon the peninsula as a mere place to sojourn."

DANGER OF A GENERAL WAR

Situation on the Indian Frontier Growing Steadily Worse.

SOME CAUSTIC CRITICISMS

Charges That the British Officials in India Care Nothing for the Welfare of Her People, Their Only Concern Being Their Own Personal Advancement.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

London, Aug. 28.—The situation on the Indian frontier has grown steadily worse within the past few days, and the danger of a general war involving all Afghanistan is now admitted by all competent judges. The Amir has been almost absent in his protestations of loyalty to the government which pays for it something like \$200,000 a year subsidy in good British gold, with occasional rifles and batteries of artillery thrown in. Many people are of the opinion that the Amir does not protest too much, and express fear that the money is clean thrown away.

MARVELOUS X-RAY WORK.

Great Discovery Claimed by a Physician of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—A remarkable discovery by means of the Roentgen rays is claimed by Dr. Robert Xavier Giering, of this city.

Dr. Giering states that by means of the x-ray he can develop an ordinary photograph of a human being, showing plainly all the internal organs and the bony structure of the body of the original of the photograph. In other words, the doctor maintains that an ordinary photograph is not only a likeness of the outward appearance of the individual, but that it contains a reproduction of everything in the body, and that all that is necessary to make all visible to the naked eye is to put the photograph through a series of developments under the x-ray. In speaking of his investigations, Dr. Giering says:

"Of course, I cannot disclose the process which I employ, but I do not mind relating how I made the discovery. Six months ago I was employed as a lecturer by the Edison Company of New York, to give illustrated lectures on the Roentgen rays. I went to most of the Southern and Middle States in my work, and have been constantly engaged in experimenting with the x-rays. About two weeks ago I was testing a new apparatus in my office, and made an x-ray photograph of my hand. I placed a plate on the table directly under my apparatus. It was necessary in order to produce a clear picture to place some article between my hand and the plate. For this purpose I

placed a piece of cardboard, but on this occasion I was unable to find it, and instead picked up a photograph from a pile of pictures that lay on the table. While developing the photograph later on I was interrupted and went away from my office for several hours.

"When I returned I proceeded with the development of the picture of my hand, and to my astonishment I found that across it was the picture of a man's body. It never occurred to me that I had reproduced the picture on the photograph which I had used in place of the piece of cardboard, and as my curiosity was thoroughly aroused, I proceeded anxiously with the development of the picture. To my further astonishment I found that this picture of a man on my hand was being revealed perfectly naked. In the course of half an hour I had developed the strange picture sufficiently to see every rib in the body.

"I had not got up to that time considered my photograph I had used, but this was a revelation to me. I noticed a bullet wound in the right arm. I saw at once that I had used one of my own pictures, and was astonished to find that the negative thus produced was my own body. Absolutely naked. I made another negative from this, and the second negative showed all the outer tissues of the body. Continuing, I made a third negative, and this showed plainly the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. In this negative was also plainly shown the bullet lodged in my right arm, where I had already seen the mark.

"More than this, even the small arteries were visible. When I had succeeded thus far I concluded that I had made a great discovery by mere accident, a discovery which establishes a great fact hitherto unknown to scientific men, namely, that a photograph is a thorough and through likeness of the body of the individual, and that all that is needed to display every portion and organ to the naked eye is to put the picture through a series of developments under a powerful light.

"It must be considered that the x-ray is immeasurably stronger than any other light we know of. I have no doubt that the result of my experiment will lead others to make further investigations, which may lead to greater and more startling results. The benefits of this discovery to the medical fraternity and to men of science generally can be readily appreciated. A man residing far from a physician can now send his photograph, have it put through the course of development, and when the negative is reached, showing the internal organs, the physician can proceed to develop each organ separately and can finally ascertain whether they are diseased or not.

"A Physical Development."

"Our landlady had to lower the dining-tables three inches."

"Why did she do that?"

"Nearly all the boarders are scorched."

—Chicago Record.

Use Penna. Railroad to Baltimore Sunday, Aug. 29, 11 round trip. 11-cm.

AMAZING MIRACLE

Storekeeper Wilkinson's Hearing Restored by Munyon After He Had Been

DEAF TEN YEARS.

The Affliction Previously Interfered With His Business—How He Is Able to Hear as Well as Anybody.

Mr. R. Wilkinson, a prominent storekeeper of 1834 Thirty-second street north-west, Washington, D. C., says: "I am fifty-four years of age, and until I took treatment at your institution I was afflicted with catarrh, and was deaf for ten years, so much so that it was impossible for me to conduct my business as it should be done. I was treated at one time by a specialist for three months, but received no benefit whatever. At another time I used electric treatment for two years, but over three months, and I was worse than when I commenced. I was so deaf that I could not hear a watch or clock, and I was unable to hear the second hand of a pendulum. I placed myself under the care of Munyon's medicines, and after the first treatment I could hear, and have been improving ever since. I can at present hear conversation in low tones of voice. I can hear the clock tick in my room, and I can hear the second hand of a pendulum. I can hear my watch tick 600 feet away, which was simply impossible before. In fact, I can now hear as well as I ever did."

Munyon's remedies comprise a separate cure for each disease, and are sold by all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Munyon's Static Electric Machine cures rheumatism, stiff joints, paralysis, and neuritis. Munyon's Life Chamber cures asthma, asthma, and bronchitis. Munyon's doctors at your service free all day and evening; Sunday, 2 to 5. 623 Third street north-west.

PAYMENT FOR TELEGRAMS.

Western Union Company's Claims for Official Messages.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath has under preparation his report as referee in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Postoffice Department. This report will be presented to the Court of Claims, before which court the contest will be made. This claim against the department involves a sum of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, and is for the transmission of Government telegrams.

A law passed by Congress in 1866 gives to the Postmaster General the right to fix the rate at which telegrams shall be transmitted, but for the other departments of the Government. When Mr. Wamman became Postmaster General he urged the desirability of a postal telegraph, but failing in this he fixed the rate for telegraph messages at a lower rate than the Western Union would accept.

Mr. Wamman fixed the rate in 1890 at 10 cents for ten words for all distances up to 400 miles, and half a cent for each word in excess of ten. He fixed the rate at 15 cents for the first ten words for distances between 400 and 1,000 miles, with three-quarters of a cent for each additional word. Half a cent a word was fixed as the rate for distances above 1,000 miles. For night messages he allowed 15 cents for the first twenty words for all distances, and half-cent for each additional word. He reduced the rate on messages for the Signal Service from 5 cents to 2 1/2 cents per word.

The Western Union could not refuse to transmit Government telegrams, but was dissatisfied with the rate. They did not under any bill. Postmaster General Heath increased the rate practically to the figure from which it had been reduced by Mr. Wamman. Then the Western Union sought to collect its bill for services rendered under Mr. Wamman's bill. The bill was presented to the Court of Claims for settlement. The court appointed two referees, one Mr. William A. Brown, of the telegraph company, and O. Shepherd, chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department, for the department. Mr. Brown filed a report, but Mr. Shepherd did not. He was relieved of his duties at the department and it became necessary to appoint a representative of the department in his stead.

Postmaster General Perry recommended his first assistant, and the Western Union suggested that Mr. Heath be made sole referee. This was done by the Court of Claims and then Mr. Heath began work on the report, which he will soon present to the court.

Capt. Gordon Indured.

A large meeting of the "New Issue" Campaign Club of Hadenburg, was held at that place yesterday, at which Capt. Gordon was strongly indured for State senator.

The chief speech of the day was made by Capt. C. P. Tracy, of this city, who declared that no power that is or that shall come can prevent the elevation of Capt. Gordon. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause by the audience.

To Marshall Hall Sunday.

If there is one place about Washington that fully supplies all the demands for a pleasant Sunday outing, it is Marshall Hall. It is an ideal place to spend a few hours Sunday. One may look about on the lawns, or wander through the groves at will, always having the satisfying breezes from the Hall in the background. The attraction that probably brings more folk to the Hall than any other one thing is the concert on the lawn, up near the mansion, in the afternoon. Schroeder's Band furnishes the music, and it is well worth going the distance to hear. The selection are of such a variety as to please everybody. They are repeated in a manner that would suit the most critical. They form a most important link in the entire chain of the guests at the Hall on this great day of rest and recreation for the masses.

If one would take dinner, the dining-room at the Hall is a perfect day one's own, as far-reaching as the fame of the resort itself. And the diners are worthy of their good name. Nowhere can one find more toothsome, or more daintily served.

The river ride, both down and back, is a delight to everybody. Taking everything together, it's a perfect day one's own, as far-reaching as the fame of the resort itself. And the diners are worthy of their good name. Nowhere can one find more toothsome, or more daintily served.

See B. & O. Bulletin, this paper, for popular excursions.

La Rue's Female Pills.

Safe and Sure. Price, \$1.50. At All Druggists.

B. & O. STORAGE CO. 10 to 16 Est. ne.—\$1 to \$1 per month.

Keep abreast of the times.

Substitute electric lights for those old-fashioned gas lights in your store, cafe or restaurant, and how much it will improve your appearance. Let us supply the currents.

U. S. Electric Lighting Co. 213 14th st. Phone 77. a26-1f

DR. HEISER'S

Static Electrical Machine

Relieves Obsolete or Long-Standing Diseases and Invigorates the Entire Body.

It Cures Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, and All Muscular Pains.

The pains and aches disappear as if by magic.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, Liver, Gallbladder, Asthma, Bronchitis, Female Troubles, Headaches, Coughs, Colds and All Throat, Lung and Blood Diseases Are Quickly and Permanently Cured by

Dr. Heiser's Homeopathic Remedies.

A separate cure for each disease. With them every one can become his own doctor.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 per vial.

Dr. Heiser is in PERSONAL attendance and can be CONSULTED FREE.

512 Thirteenth Street N. W.

Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., daily; 9 to 8 p. m., Thursdays and Fridays; closed Saturdays and Sundays.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS for the week ending September 4, close promptly at this office as follows:

Transatlantic Mails.

MUNDA (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

FRIDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SATURDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

SUNDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

MONDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

TUESDAY (U) At 2:30 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Havre, from New York, via Havre, Antwerp, London, and Havre.

THURSD